FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1837. NO. 1071.

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
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TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
e continued till forbid, and charged
.

rs to the Editor must be post paid.

00 PACKAGES
L AND WINTER
GOODS.

e now receiving our Fall and Win-
Stock, which comprise a large and ex-
rtment of
ods and Groceries,
re and Cutlery,
aps and Shoes,
d Medicines, Crockery, &c.
e offer at low prices for Cash, Produce
ed Paper, *at wholesale.*
NOTT & STARR.
7, 1837. 70-3m.

Notice.

scriber having obtained Letters of Ad-
ration on the Estate of the Rev. James
s, dec'd, at Cumberland County Court,
Term, 1837, hereby gives notice to all
ebted to said Estate, to make immedi-
t, and to all having claims against the
esent them within the time limited by
notice will be pleaded in bar of a re-

H. LEETE, Adm'r.
lle, Dec 5, 1837.

Further Notice.

sday, the 28th instant, at the Auction
of T. Sandford & Co, will be sold at
ll the personal Property of the deceas-
ng of Household and Kitchen
URNITURE,
Carryall and Sulky,
od Milch Cow, &c. &c.
H. LEETE, Adm'r.
5, 1837. 70ts.

AVID SHAW,
fectioner and Grocer,
t received a fresh and general supply
following articles, which he offers low
:

Almonds,	Seidlitz Powders,
	Race & ground Ginger,
alnuts,	Maccoboy Snuff,
d Currants,	Scotch do.
ins,	Spanish Cigars,
kers,	Common do.
wder do.	Hair Powder,
and Tea, as-	Camphor,
	Rose & Cologne Water,
brown Sugar,	Oil of Lemon,
ley,	Do. Cinnamon,
rrings,	Do. Peppermint,
Cloves,	Essence of Peppermint,
Citron,	Port Wine and old Ma-
Nutmegs,	deira do.
l Alspice,	A large assortment of
Saltpetre,	Cordials, &c. &c.

Merchants and others, wishing to pur-
FECTIONARIES, &c., by wholesale,
to their advantage to call. The assort-
nd is large and extensive, and consists
rticles usually kept in his line.
lle, Dec 6, 1837. 70-6t.

ISCOPAL SCHOOL.

TS and Guardians are respectfully in-
d that, by a *unanimous* Resolution of the
onvention,' assembled in this City on the
the Episcopal School was relieved of its
ments, and put again in a state for suc-
eration—and that the following changes
made to meet the change of times and
tations of the Public.
price of Board and Tuition has been re-
m 200 to 150 dollars—which money,
into the Treasury, is to be kept separ-
pplied exclusively to the support and
of the pupils.
and books will be furnished as usual
ool at a moderate charge.
ense, of any kind, is to be incurred by a
ept by order of the Rector of the School.
reby given, that, in case any Merchant
ic in the place shall credit a pupil with
rder, the bill will *not be paid.*
ngements are made in the School for
ull and speedy preparation for entrance
f our Colleges.
oy, except he be a Communicant, will
ted to enter the School after 14 years of

Scholars are hereafter excluded from
ation.
School will again open, under the effi-
erintendance of the Rev. Moses A. Cur-
competent Associate Teachers, on the
of January next. Parents and Guardians
placing boys in the School, will con-
upon the Board, by giving notice of
to the Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, of this
eir earliest convenience.
rder of the Board of Trustees.
L. S. IVES, Prest.
, Nov. 28, 1837. 70-4w.

$100 REWARD,

ALFRED, the property of Mr. Joseph Brutz, and HARRY, the property of
on Seawell.
bove Slaves escaped from the Subscriber
ad (via this place) from North Carolina
na, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina,
East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river,
ght of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he
rying them to their owners, in Marengo
Alabama. I will pay the above reward of
dred Dollars for both the above named
Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and
Jail, so that they may be gotten by their
wners or by the Subscriber. It is believ-
hey will make their way back if not ta-
their former range.
WILLIAM LOCKE.
rille, Chester District, }
h Carolina, Nov. 23. } 70tf.

Notice.

EREAS my wife NANCY, has left me and
r home, and hath from thence continued
eparate and apart from me. This is here-
warn all persons from harboring her; and
ll not be answerable for any debts she
ntract, and that she has no authority to
debts or deal with any one on my credit.
NATHAN MITCHELL.
, Dec 1, 1837. 70 3t.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.
February 23. 32tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged a gainst them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine.*

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9. 1837.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash,* or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE,*—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

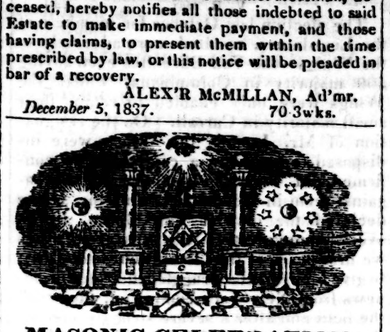
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, at December Term, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of Cumberland County, having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel McMillan, deceased, hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ALEX'R McMILLAN, Ad'mr.
December 5, 1837. 70 3wks.



MASONIC CELEBRATION.

THE Members of Pittsborough Lodge will celebrate the 27th of December next, it being the Anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist. It is therefore earnestly and respectfully requested that the members will attend punctually.

The Rev. D W. Kerr, of Orange County, a distinguished Brother, will on that day deliver a Public Address, suited to the occasion. Brethren at a distance and others not members of our Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend, and participate with us in the approaching Celebration.

JAMES N. CROSBY, *Sec'y.*
Pittsborough, Nov. 29, 1837. 70-1w

Mill Saws and Sheet Steel.

THE Subscriber is daily expecting an invoice of thick MILL SAWS, from the manufactory of James Wood & Son, Philadelphia, which Saws have the preference by Wilmington Steam Saw Mills, and were selected by the Subscriber in Philadelphia.—Also,

SHEET STEEL,

A very superior article for Cotton Gin Saws, and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of the above.

JAMES MARTINE.
November 29, 1837. 62eow3m.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.
February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by
THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.
June 1, 1837. 44tf.

State of North Carolina.

BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1837.

Lucy Ann Streety, }
To the Court. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Streety is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is ordered by the Court,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for six successive weeks, for the said William Streety to be and appear at the next Term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1837. DAVID LEWIS, Clerk

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.
October 17, 1837. 63tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Augustus W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.
Sept. 1837. 58tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams for sale low by
E. J. HALE.

"I thought thy bridal-bed to have deck'd."

A Wedding and a Funeral.—Rarely does it fall to our lot to record a more remarkable act of Providence, than that of which we are now called to speak. We yesterday announced the marriage of the sister of our friend Alderman Peters, at his own house, and this day we record the death of his estimable wife—a lady beloved by all her acquaintances for her domestic virtues and other excellent qualities—an event, as we are informed, almost coincident with the marriage. She was in her accustomed health and spirits, during the morning, and after the marriage ceremony was engaged in putting up parcels of the wedding-cake for her friends. Feeling suddenly ill, she went to her bed, and as she rested her head upon her pillow—expired! The coincidence is as touching as the bereavement will be deeply felt by her numerous family and friends. How sudden the transition! A cypress wreath for the wedding garland! The theme is one for the muse of Mrs. Sigourney.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO A LADY

Who said her wishes were always attended with success.

Lady, thy gentle eye is bright,
Lit up with youthful fire;
Thy cheek is glowing with the light
Its joys and hopes inspire:
No care has mark'd that brow so fair,
Nor grief, with gnawing tooth,
Has left its deep-drawn traces there,
Or marr'd thy beauteous youth.

Thy happy life thus far has pass'd
Unscath'd by this world's blight;
Nor hast thou felt its withering blast
Sweep o'er thee in its might.
Wer't not so thou could'st not have said,
With even playful zeal,
To every wish that thou had'st made,
Fortune had set her seal.

But Lady, can it be indeed,
So strange a thing is true,
That Fortune, false and fickle maid,
Has aye prov'd true to you?
Oh think once more, and seriously
Review thy life again,
Hast never felt, though passingly,
All earthly hopes were vain?

The future to thine eyes appears
Pregnant with happy hours,
While buoyant hope drives out all fears,
And strews the way with flow'rs.
I would it always thus might be,
Thy present free from care,
Thy future, seen through hope's fond eye,
Appearing bright and fair.

But yet, with truth, I've many fears
The wish will prove as air,
For this is but a world of tears,
Set full with many a snare.
Oh Lady, hast thou yet to learn,
By sad experience,
That man, who is a very worm,
Will mock thy confidence?

That all of Earth on which you lean,
Will quickly pass away,
Empty and fleeting as the wind
Which sweeps across the sky?
While all about the path of life,
Have thickly gather'd round,
Sorrow and grief, and mingled strife,
With disappointment crown'd.

Thy strongest wish cannot the soul
Free from life's threat'ning woes,
They'll last until you reach the goal,
Which marks its final close.
But yet there is an antidote
For every earth-born pain,
Thine it may be, if 'tis but sought,
But ask it, 'tis obtain'd.

Dost wish for that, when every hope
Seems treach'rous as the wind,
Will cheer thy fainting spirits up,
And give sweet peace of mind?
Lady, let thy affections be
Centred alone in Heav'n,
Then every wish shall be to thee
By God the Father giv'n. A. B.

THE BLESSINGS OF A JACKSON VAN BUREN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

We take it for granted that there are few of our fellow citizens who would not feel their patriotic ire to wax very warm, were they to hear any serious objection made to our favorite maxim, that we are the freest and most enlightened nation under the sun. A few illustrations of our happy situation, may throw some light upon the justice of our claim to so exalted a prerogative.—Imprimis then—our government is paternal and supervisory, created to promote the interests of the people—and for no other purpose. By some dire mischance (we will not now say what) the affairs of the people are found in a most deplorable state—Money is depreciated—industry stagnant—commerce palsied,—every energy paralized or broken. What follows? Our paternal government, of course, feels the pulse of its sick children, prescribes the remedy, and health soon mantles their cheeks again. Not so fast. Our government says—You are in *articulo mortis.* There is no doubt of it—but it is not my fault. I cannot help it. I have enough to do to look at home, and indeed I have no time to trouble myself with you. I am rather unwell myself—trust in Providence, and if you cannot recover—why, of course you must die. I am very sorry—but these things will happen. Off goes the Pharisee, and if nature be not too strong for the malady—off goes the patient too.

Again. We are a commercial nation and our government is bound to foster commerce. Appropriations are yearly made in pursuance of that obligation, and as gallant a navy as ever ministered to a nation's glory, bears our banner at its mast head. The merchant of the South cannot transfer his funds to the North, except at a sacrifice which swallows up his profits, and the government has deprived him of a medium, which was perfection for all such purposes. He humbly states his sufferings, and "the government" coolly tells him, Indeed, sir, we are under no obligation to do any thing of this kind. The people have made us merely as a collection of living money-chests, to get all we can and hold fast what we get. We are not bound to furnish you any facilities. Not we! You may break, it is true, but if you trade on borrowed capital you ought to break. We were put "solitary and alone" into the Treasury, and do you attend to your own affairs, we will manage ours. We are the lords of the vineyard, and you are the labourers. Good morning.

Again. We are very busy, retailing to our country readers the terrible dimensions of the great Pennsylvania, how she walks the deep like a leviathan and carries an iron mine between her lofty sides and spreads the products of whole plantations to the breeze, when her snowy duck is set, and lo! from Boston to Florida, there is a shout that "a long, low, black piratical looking schooner" has snatched a packet ship from beneath the guns of our naval station, and our worthy Secretary, straightway writes some very interesting notes to our collectors, to know if any oyster boats have been telegraphed with news from the scene of action, while two or three revenue cutters are off in great haste, together with divers coasters &c., all in pursuit of a vessel that probably never existed—if so, has had something less than a week's start of all pursuers! Admirable activity! The geese on the Roman Capitol must hide their diminished heads. If the geese at our Capitol did not raise the alarm quite so soon, they made a great deal louder cackling when they had once got comfortably under way.

Again. We have a standing army of five thousand men, and Court-martials enough for the grand army of Napoleon—we are unable at a sacrifice of millions of treasure and thousands of lives, to conquer a miserable remnant of half-starved Indians, who lead an amphibious life and support themselves on roots. They have out-diplomatized our diplomatists, and out-generaled our generals, until we have found it necessary to meet tomahawk with tomahawk, and enlist savage against savage—all under the banner of civilization and a due regard for the rights of man! Not to be too prolix, we have a responsible government, which had a surplus of forty millions a year ago, and was groaning for the want of knowing what to do with it—while now it can give neither sign nor notion of it, as all has disappeared like a phantom.

We have a hard-money government, which has banished specie from circulation and has declared that it could not live two weeks without ten millions of Treasury paper.

We have an excellent democratical government, that recommends its funds to be kept beyond the reach of popular enjoyment and out of the hands of an institution, in which they might be lent to the purposes of commerce—without possible risk of their safety—and which bases its recommendation on the experience of France and Spain, and other countries, equally republican. In fine, we have a popular government which began by divorcing itself from the people and has ended in divorcing the people from it, having lost, by gradual steps, the confidence of its former friends, and rendered its support incompatible with a just estimation of the national safety and the interests of regulated liberty.

This is what we *have.* The great first step towards our regeneration may be comprised in two words. We *will* have—a change.

From the (German Reformed) Weekly Messenger.

A FEW WORDS TO YOUNG MEN.

It is one of the glories of this highly favored land in which we live, that the door is open for the humblest and poorest of her sons to become useful and respectable in society. The poor may become rich, and the most ignorant may obtain such an education as will fit them for useful business and consequent respectability. There is not a farmer's son nor an apprenticed mechanic, but what may, by self-improvement and application, store his mind by useful reading to become both useful and respectable in society. One hour in a day employed in reading, will, in the course of a few years, enable him to stand, side by side with one half of his fellow men who have had the best opportunities of receiving an ordinary, if not a liberal education. How many young men of good natural talents have been neglected by their parents or guardians in regard to their education?—They have scarcely had the rudiments of their mother tongue; but might, by a little application, surmount all these adverse circumstances, and become ornaments to the state or the church. I was led to these remarks, by referring to the circumstances of one of our most eminent men in the West, who, when he was thirty years of age, did not know the alphabet. He made his living by hard daily labor. At that period of life he commenced learning the A. B, C. He employed his evenings in reading papers, then he procured a few books, and in a few years he had a little library of books. He has been a member of Congress for a number of years, and filled that station with honor and credit; and long ago, he was Governor of a Western State. Nor has he been unworthy of such a trust, as is frequently the case; but on the contrary, he is eminently qualified for it, and his high standing in the halls of legislation has never been questioned, having been one of its most eloquent and efficient members.

It is true, that not every one will be able to become eminent, but every one may, by improving his talents, do much towards his own advancement in intellectual improvement. If young men can only be induced to spend their evenings *at home* in useful reading, no matter what have been their opportunities previously, they may yet become what they are *not now* likely to be—intelligent, useful members of society; and whether they continue to be mechanics or farmers or no, they will adorn their station, and add an incalculable amount to their personal comfort and happiness, by possessing sources of enjoyment within themselves.

Senator King.—In the Georgia Constitutionalist, of the 23d November, we find a letter from Mr. King to his friend in Augusta, from which we copy the following paragraph:

"I would say to Master Pickens, that if he wishes to join the democracy in its present weakness, let him do it, like a generous man, on equal terms, and not come to our relief, *like an Ocracoke wrecker, to abuse and insult a shipwrecked crew, and claim all their goods for salvage.*"

We ask the Senator to show the authority on which he thus wantonly and falsely insults citizens of North Carolina? He may indeed point to a late publication made by a *waiter* on board of the "Home," who, if we are correctly informed, achieved no enviable fame at the time of the wreck, and whose statements are contradicted by the evidence of at least three-fourths of the surviving passengers; but surely a dignified Senator would not make so degrading a charge against a whole community on the strength of *such* evidence. If Mr. King does not either produce *established facts* to bear out the flippant and unjust comparison which he institutes at the expense of the character of the "Ocracoke Wreckers," or apologise to them for what he has said, we shall hereafter esteem his regard for the duties of social society as lightly as we have ever done his claims to the attributes of far-eminent statesmanship, or to political consistency.—*Newbern Spectator.*

One Whig Candidate.—We took occasion the other day, in noticing an article in the Globe, to say that there would be but one Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1840. We said, then, that this was the prevailing sentiment of the Whigs, and that Mr. Webster would not stand in the way of the success of the candidate selected by a National Convention chosen by the party. The Boston Atlas copies our article with these remarks:

"The facts stated in the following paragraph from the Baltimore Chronicle, so far as they relate to Mr. Webster, are perfectly authentic. Mr. Webster, during the late celebrations, has on several occasions publicly declared, that he had no wishes, and no objects of pursuit, personally to himself; and that he was ready to concur, heart and hand, in the support of any candidate who might be nominated by a National Convention. Mr. Webster's friends show the same feelings; and we doubt not, the same patriotic sentiments are entertained by the friends of all the candidates. It is the course, and the only course, of wisdom and safety."

The letter which we publish, in another column, from Mr. Webster himself, confirms all that is here stated.

Mr. Clay's opinions are well known, for they have long since been expressed. In his letter to the Baltimore Whigs, on the occasion of their celebration in 1835, he proposed the following sentiment:

"*Union* and *concert*, and a sacrifice of all individual attachment, in the support of a Presidential candidate opposed to the Baltimore nomination."

The opinions expressed by Mr. Clay in 1835, are those he entertains now, and all may rest satisfied that *he* will yield a hearty assent to the decision of the National Convention and his friends unite with the great Whig party in support of its nomination.

To these conclusive evidences of the opinions of Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, we may add those of Gen. Harrison. We have heard of letters from him in answer to others written to him on this subject, in which he declares himself, now, as ever, perfectly content to abide the decision of the National Convention. He has no ambition to be gratified at the sacrifice of the interest of the party, and the language in which he expresses himself evidences clearly that he desires only the success of the Whigs, and that whatever hopes of personal advancement he may have he will readily yield them up to secure that object.

It is true we have our own preference, but we forbear to express it at present.—The day will soon come when it will be our duty to express that preference, but whether we shall be gratified in it or not, is of but slight moment, for the prominent candidates are all politically sound and well qualified for the duties of the office. To either we will give a hearty support, and this we know is the decision of every member of the party.

Horrid.—On Tuesday night last, an attempt was made by some ruffian, to murder Edward Ross, an aged and respectable citizen of this county. The particulars, as given us, are these: On Tuesday of our County Court, Mr. Ross attending, some fellow, unknown to us, went to Mr. Ross and borrowed of him a small sum of money, (probably enough to 'buy a dram' with;) after this a report gained circulation that Mr. Ross had in his possession a large amount of money; and a few minutes before Ross started to go home, (it then being dark) he was again called on to lend money, by another individual who has lately come to this county—Ross refused to lend him money, and started to go home; he had not gone far before some one overtook him and without speaking, made a blow at Mr. Ross' throat with a knife or some other weapon, which cut him severely. The villian's object was, doubtless, robbery—but having failed to kill by the first stab, and Ross being able to call for help, the scoundrel "took to his heels." We have not heard of any person being identified as the perpetrator of this horrible deed, but suspicion is busy.

Greensborough Patriot.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) papers of *Thursday,* contain an account of a severe storm which occurred in and around the city on Wednesday night, and which ended in a great loss of life and property. The waters overflowed the docks, rushed into the houses situated about the docks, burying beneath the fatal element women and children. Some bodies were washed ashore on Thursday morning. Ten or twelve houses were washed from their foundations. Many vessels were stranded; and the wrecks and furniture scattered about in all directions. Twenty-five or thirty buildings have been either seriously damaged or wholly destroyed. The warehouses, steamboats, and other vessels in and about the docks, are all badly injured.

Bread for Horses.—It is said, in a Paris paper, to have been proved by experiments, that 1000 kilogrammes, or 2205 pounds of oats, made into 430 loaves, and two of these loaves given daily to a horse, will keep him in better condition than six times the same quantity of oats given to him in a raw state.

FOREIGN.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.

By the barque Acadian, Capt. Auld, arrived yesterday from Greenock, we have Glasgow dates of the 28th, and Liverpool and London to the 27th October inclusive.

We make such extracts as we have room for.

Constantine has been taken by the French African Army. In the assault, Gen. Damremont was killed by a cannon ball. The carnage was dreadful. The Arabs lost 6000, the French 3000 men.

The late operations of the Bank of England have caused a redundancy of money in the British market. It is offered freely at from 2½ to 3 per cent. and can hardly be employed at any reasonable rate of interest.

Don Carlos had gone into winter quarters in great distress.

GLASGOW, Oct. 28.

Here we are as dull in every thing as you can well suppose. The Liverpool Market is, however, firmer and prices of middling Cottons up a shade, notwithstanding the continued unhealthy state of the market in Manchester for Yarns and Goods.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.

Cotton.—The sales to-day are about 3000 bags. The only items ascertained are 300 Pernams at 9¾d; 500 Surats, 5⅜d a 5¼d; of the latter 150 are for export. The market is very steady.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.

There is no change to notice in Cotton to-day;—we have had a good inquiry from the trade, with a steady and firm market for all descriptions, at yesterday's prices. The sales are 3500 bales,—200 Pernams at 8¾d; 200 Surats, 5⅜d; American, 5¼ a 7⅛d per lb.

Sales of the week are 22,750 bales, among which there are 270 Sea Islands at 18¾ a 24d; 5900 Uplands, 5¾ a 7¼d; 2246 Alabama, 5d a 7⅛d, and 8780 Orleans 5¼ a 8¼d.

500 American are taken on speculation, and 950 American and Surat,—950 for Export.

A fresh Mexican Outrage.—We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following information obtained from Captain Biscoe, of the barque Ann Eliza, which arrived on Tuesday from Vera Cruz.

The United States ship Natchez, Capt. Mervine, arrived at Sacrificious on the 4th of November, and sent a boat on shore with an officer with a communication for the American Consul. On the arrival of the officer at the mole at Vera Cruz, he was arrested under an alleged order from the superior authorities, by the captain of the port, and detained under the pretext that he should have reported himself to the commanding general. After a vexatious detention he was finally released, and permitted to visit the Consul.—*Gazette.*

The Message of the President will undoubtedly call up all these insults to the attention of Congress.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

We are informed by a gentleman from the North, that Col. Wetherall, who commanded the Queen's troops at St. Charles, says that the Canadians made a gallant and obstinate defence, and that the place was finally carried by a charge, when the Regulars had an advantage, the Revolutionists being generally without bayonets.

Distinguished Frenchmen on their way to Canada.—The register of the American Hotel in this city, shows that the Duc de Blancas, Cavalier Tant, and M. De Sally Zollendal, from France, passed through here on Monday last for Canada. The Duke de Blancas, it is well known, was an able minister of Louis XVIII. and of Charles X. His visit to Canada, at this crisis, may be accidental, but it is certainly calculated to create an impression that this rising is less a matter of impulse, than of design.

Gen. T. S. Brown, who is in command of the Canadian revolutionists, is a native of Woodstock, Vt., who has been a merchant at Montreal. He is an active, enterprising man, and is very popular with the Canadians.

Melancholy and distressing death of three brothers.—Three brothers, by the name of McGready, were drowned on Saturday afternoon, a few yards above the dam, in the Patron's Creek, Albany. The youngest of them, aged about 4 years, was playing near the water, and slipped under the ice; the second one went in to save him, and became entangled in the ice. By this time the mother had arrived on the spot. The eldest one, aged 13, was just plunging in for the purpose of attempting to save his brothers. The mother saw that all three were in danger of perishing, and attempted to reach them. The oldest one, forgetful of self, even in that moment of extreme danger, called out and entreated his mother not to attempt to save them, lest she also should be drowned! Heroism, self-possession and disinterestedness like this is rarely witnessed. The afflicted mother saw all three of her children perish, without having it in her power, in consequence of the ice and great depth of the water, to extend them any aid: they were all fine, intelligent and promising boys. The scene was one of anguish, too heart-rending for description.

Albany Eve. Jour.

A gentleman who had a snuff box that played "Drops of Brandy," and "The glasses sparkle on the board," went to dine with a friend a few miles out of town, one Sunday, taking his box in his pocket. He accompanied the family to the parish church, and by some accidental pressure he, about the middle of the service, touched the spring of the box, which struck up "Drops of Brandy," most merrily. Every eye and every ear was directed to the spot, to the great dismay of the gentleman, who endeavored to stop the box, but in doing so he only caused it to change the tune, on which he hastened out of the church, the box rattling away while he marched along the aisle.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having lost a Note of Hand made by Murdock McLeod of Robeson county, N. C. in favor of Archibald Watson, of South Carolina, for the amount of Ten Dollars, hereby cautions all persons against trading for the same. The date of the Note is not recollected.

DANIEL D. GILLIS.

December 1st, 1837. 7-5w

The Indian War.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the arrival this morning of the U. S. Steamer Poinsett, Captain Trathen, from Black Creek, we learn that two or three days since, eleven of the Indians in confinement at St. Augustine, made their escape, among them was Co-a-coo-che, or Wild Cat, Philip's son. It was also said at Black Creek that the Cherokee Delegation had gone to have their talk with the Indians unaccompanied with any white man. We hear of no further intelligence by this arrival.

Savannah Georgian

The U. S. steamer Poinsett, Capt. Trathen, arrived here yesterday from Black Creek.

We have received, by this vessel a letter, stating that twenty of the Indians, confined in the fort at St. Augustine, consisting of *Wild Cat*, one other Indian Chief, sixteen warriors, and two squaws, had made their escape. The whole of these, it appears, were confined in one room, and by some means or other had been furnished with files, thus enabling them to saw off the iron bars that had been placed across the port holes; they then tied their blankets together and descended. Pursuit was made, as soon as the escape was discovered, but proved fruitless.—*Charleston Courier.*

From the correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

FORT MELLON, (Lake Munroe) Nov. 25.

I hasten to give you the first news of importance we have had at this place since my arrival. This evening at sundown Powell's brother-in-law and two other Indians who had been sent by Gen. Jessup from Volusia to see Micanopy, returned, bearing a white flag, and bringing with them three women and two children. They found Micanopy on his way to Tampa Bay, he sent word to Co-a-hadjo, who is here, that he will meet him at a creek, the name of which I could not learn, in four days from this time. A delegation of Cherokees, consisting of six, arrived here yesterday; they will accompany Co-a-hadjo in his visit to Micanopy, for the purpose of using their influence with him, to come in. Gen. Jessup is expected to-morrow, also, Col. Twigs' Regiment of Dragoons, who started two days ago for this post, by land, from Volusia, for the purpose of scouring the country.

As soon as the result of the talk with Micanopy is ascertained, I will inform you.

The Hon. Alfred Cuthbert, we understand, has proceeded on his route to Washington, to take his seat in the Senate, during the session. We presume, from this, that he has declined any idea he might have entertained of resigning his situation.

Georgia Recorder.

The last Recorder says, that Senator Cuthbert is on his way to Washington to resume his seat in Congress. So there is no probability of his resignation at present. It is said that his attendance on the regular session is occasioned by his discovering the time of its meeting in the Almanac; but the extra session not being noticed there, and he reading no newspapers, it never came to his knowledge.—*Georgia Messenger.*

The Army.—The last number of the Army Chronicle contains the following notices:

PROMOTION.

WILLIAM TURNBULL, Captain Topographical Engineers, to be Major by brevet, November 23, 1837, vice McNeill, resigned.

APPOINTMENT.

CAMPBELL GRAHAM, First Lieutenant and brevet Captain 3d Artillery, to be Captain by brevet in the Corps of Topographical Engineers, November 23, 1837, vice Turnbull, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

WM. GIBBS MCNEILL, Major Topographical Engineers, November 23.

JACOB AMMEN, First Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, November 30.

HAGERSTOWN, (Md.,) Dec. 7.

An Expunging Witness.—A merry kind of a witness being under examination the other day, in our court, in a case in which one of the fair damsels of our county stood charged with having committed an assault and battery upon one of the lords of creation, was asked what he knew about the case? To which he promptly replied, that the lady in the case had *expunged* one of the eyes of the gentleman in question. He was then required to tell the court and jury what he meant by *expunging* the gentleman's eye. Which he did with much *sang froid*, declaring that the lady had *drawn black lines around the aforesaid gentleman's eye with her nails.—Torchlight.*

An Active Career.—An active career is not a path of roses. The moment you attempt distinction, you will be abused, calumniated, reviled. You will be shocked at the wrath you excite, and sigh for your obscurity, and consider, as Franklin has it, that 'you have paid too dear for your whistle.' But, in return for individual enemies, what a noble recompense to have made the public itself your friend; perhaps even posterity your familiar.

Resignation of Mr. Woodbury.—A letter from Washington, published in the Courier and Enquirer, says: I know not whether the withering facts disclosed by R. M. Whitney, as to the causes of the present deranged state of the currency, have frightened the Secretary of the Treasury, or that he has become at last conscious of his utter inability to administer that department correctly, but he has certainly announced to his confidential friends his intention of retiring, in the spring, to his home in the Granite State, where he intends to remain aloof from the politics of the day. It is indeed to be regretted that so wise and prudent a step should not have been determined on before the awful catastrophe brought on by his mismanagement and that of his political compeers should have been so fatally developed.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The great ship Pennsylvania was towed down the Delaware, from Philadelphia, on Wednesday. She is to be taken to Norfolk, as heretofore announced, for the purpose of fitting her out.

"Hung be the Heavens in black."—*Globe.*

Be hung yourself—either in black or any other dress that best suits your taste

Franklin.

The Bank Convention.—This body adjourned on Saturday, after unanimously adopting the subjoined resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, a deep anxiety and a desire to see measures taken to establish the resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period when it can be permanently maintained, are strongly felt by the people of the United States.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the present circumstances of the country are not such as to render it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments; and that when the convention terminates its present session, it shall be adjourned to meet in the city of New York on the SECOND WEDNESDAY OF APRIL NEXT, for then considering and practicably determining the day for resuming specie payments.

Resolved, That the convention strongly recommends to all the banks in the United States, to continue by proper means to prepare themselves for a return to specie payments within the shortest practicable period after the meeting of the next convention.

Resolved, That the banks in those states which are not now represented, be earnestly requested to send delegates to the adjourned meeting of the convention, and that the several delegates from all the states be desired to procure all such information in regard to the condition of the banks of their respective states as may be attainable.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The *unanimous* decision of the Bank Convention, that it is inexpedient, at this time, to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments will be learned with great satisfaction by our readers. It was at first feared, that the majority in the Convention, actuated by a laudable but improvident spirit, might determine to designate an early day for the resumption—a circumstance which could not fail to bring a vast amount of inconvenience and even of suffering upon the commercial world. It is possible that, during the session of Congress, something may be done that will facilitate the resumption of specie payments, even at an earlier date than that which was first proposed by the committee of the convention. But as all this was uncertain, and it was impossible that the convention could foresee the course of things, the course they have taken was obviously the wisest. To have designated a day, and, when it came round, to have been obliged to name a more distant day, would have led to a catastrophe ten times more serious than the original act of suspension. Still greater would be the calamity if after resuming specie payments, in the face of a high rate of exchange and other adverse circumstances, the Banks should be compelled, a second time, to close their vaults to save themselves from absolute ruin. Such a result as this would tumble not only the whole Banking fabric, so to speak, in ruins, but would carry desolation and distress into every department of business throughout the country.—We repeat, therefore, that the postponement of a final decision, by the convention, was wise and judicious, and we are sure, will be justified by all reflecting persons. However faction may attempt to pervert it, or party clamour to denounce those who had the firmness to resolve upon it, we do not doubt, in the least, that the necessity of such a determination will be acquiesced in by considerate men of all parties.

We learn, from the United States Gazette, that there was an attempt to fix upon the first day of March, 1838, to resume specie payments. Only three states voted for that day. New York, Ohio and North Carolina; it was doubted even whether the desire of those states was exactly represented by the votes given.

The resolution to adjourn to the *second Wednesday in April*, and then to assemble and consult upon a proper time to resume specie payments, was unanimously carried.

The Bank of the United States.—It is stated in the National Gazette, that according to the monthly statement of the Bank of the United States transmitted to the Auditor General at Harrisburg, the specie in the vaults of the Bank, after paying out to the Government of the United States

	$522,459 71
still amounted on the 1st Dec. to	3,349,850 89

The notes in circulation at the same time (exclusive of the long post notes issued during the late troubles) are as follows:

Of the present Bank U. S.,	$522,452 20
Of the late Bank,	6,225,640 80

Pennsylvania Legislature.—The annual session of the Pennsylvania Legislature commenced at Harrisburg on Monday. The election of officers of the two houses was held on Tuesday. Jesse R. Burden, (Whig) of Philadelphia County, was elected President of the Senate, having received 18 votes to 11, given to Isaac Lent, of Washington Co. two scattering and two members (V. B.) absent. The party vote in the full Senate will be 19 Whig and 14 Van Buren.

In the House of Representatives, Lewis Dewart, (V. B.) of Northumberland Co., was elected Speaker by 53 votes to 42, given for John Walker, (Whig,) of Allegany Co., and two scattering. There were three members absent—one Whig and two Van Burenites. The party vote of the House will be 44 Whigs to 56 Van Burenites, which will give the latter a majority on joint ballot of seven only.

Ohio Legislature.—The Legislature of Ohio met at the city of Columbus on last Monday. The Whigs elected the presiding officers of each house on the first ballot.

In the Senate, the vote stood—G. J. Smith (W.) of Warren 20. Elijah Vance (V. B.) of Butler, 15.

One Van Burenite absent.

In the House there were 71 votes given—one Whig being absent—the ballot stood—

Charles Anthony (W.) of Clark	39
E. W. Hubbard (V. B.) of Lorain	31
Blank	1

The Whigs also elected the clerks and other officers.

NEW YORK, December 7.

The Message of the President does not produce the slightest effect upon the money market: and we have never seen so little curiosity manifested about a document so generally important. The general opinion is, that on the subject of Finance it has little or no character at all, in which respect it varies from all the state papers we have had for years.

One thousand two hundred newspapers are published in the United States. No wonder that the fever and ague is such a perpetual scourge to various parts of the country, when *lying in damp sheets* is so extensively practiced among us.

Another Victory in Ohio!—The Whigs have triumphed in the special election in the Seventeenth Congressional District, [illegible] the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hayward. C. D. Carrie [illegible] Whig, is elected. In this District, at the election for President of the United States in 1836, Mr. Loomis succeeded by a small majority over the Van Buren opponent, as was alleged, on account of his great personal popularity. At the Presidential election subsequently, the district stood:

	Whig.	*Van Buren.*
Columbiana,	2656	2992
Carroll,	1233	1187
	3889	4179
		3889
V. B. maj.		290

The election last October for members of the Legislature, resulted more adversely to the Whigs—the Van Burenites even having 500 majority in Columbiana, whilst the Whigs were only enabled to retain their small majority in Carroll. On the resignation of Mr. Loomis the Whigs were indisposed to nominate a candidate, so confirmed did they consider the majority against them in the district, and the Globe declared the district Van Buren, by an overwhelming vote. We ventured, when we first heard of this, to urge our friends not to give up without a struggle, and the glorious news from New York coming on, they took the field and after a severe struggle elected their candidate! *Nil desperandum* ought to be the motto of every Whig.

This pleasing intelligence is communicated to us by our attentive correspondent of the Columbus (Ohio) Register, by the Express Mail. The Whigs have carried both counties—the majority for Coffin in Columbiana is 35 and in Carroll 57—giving him a majority of 92 votes in the district.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Very Encouraging.—John Stafford, Esq. P. M. at Snow Camp, Orange county, N. C. writes to us, that there are 43 Newspapers, Periodicals, &c. taken regularly at his office. That they have no Distillery, Grogshop, Ball-Battery, or Race-Ground, any where near. But that they have a church capable of containing a thousand worshippers—A Cotton Factory of 500 spindles now in operation, and 500 more expected to operate shortly; two first rate grist-mills and saw-mill: a wool-Carding machine, oil-mill, Tan Yard and Foundry; with many other mechanical establishments in prosperous operation. They have also many of the best order of Farms, occupied by an intelligent, temperate and enterprising class of farmers. Wish we were surrounded with such neighborhoods in every direction. We could then get along in spite of the worst Administration. Is it not owing to the fact, that so many Newspapers are taken in that neighborhood, that the people prosper so well?—*Southern Citizen.*

Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.—The following remark is from a slip of the Nashville Banner, of the 29th ult.

"In the Senate, the bill conferring banking privileges on the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, passed a third and last reading by a vote of Yeas 16, Nays 8."

When this bill shall have passed the other house, of which not a doubt is entertained, the completion of the great project will be secured.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The "North Carolina."—This elegant new boat, celebrated her introduction, as associate of the *Boston*, in the Wilmington line, yesterday, by an excursion about the harbor, and a splendid dinner on board.—The dinner was attended by a goodly company, and many very appropriate toasts were drunk; among them the following, by Gen. Owen, of North Carolina:

"*Charleston*—May she soon become the Commercial Emporium of the South and West."

The *North Carolina* is certainly one, if not the first, of the most well built and beautiful steamboats we have ever seen, and does honor to the name of the old substantial State of North Carolina, which, if she has slept, has now risen like a giant, refreshed by slumber. The boat proves not only one of the best fitted and built, but one of the fleetest, that have honored our harbor.

Charleston Mercury.

The current assertion that Professor Wilson (of Scotland) had fallen into a state of mental imbecility is denied in the London Courier, which states that the loss of his wife had plunged him in the deepest grief, from which, and his seclusion from society, the story originated.

The German Recruits.—The correspondent of the Intelligencer, gives the following information in regard to the disgraceful experiment of the Administration of enlisting foreign troops, *as foreigners*, in the army:—

The foreign troops, the Germans, who have been employed here to go against the Indians in Florida, are in a state of mutiny to-day. The 86 Hessians, under the command of their Captain, SEILER, a German, have taken possession of their transport ship in the East river, and are now parading the deck in the *American uniform*, with drawn swords, and fixed bayonets, and singing songs over the mate of the vessel, who has barely escaped with his life ashore. The ship has on board 21 Americans and Poles, who are quiet. The German Hessians began to dance yesterday afternoon turbulently about 4 o'clock, when the sailors requested them to keep quiet, upon which they danced the more. The mate then attempted to use his authority, but a Polish Lieutenant, Rozynowski, was scarcely able to save his life and get him ashore. Sentinels now surround the ship with fixed bayonets to keep the mate off. The Captain, Seiler, seems to head them.

The New York Express winds up its account of the scene with the following ludicrous remarks:—

Gen. Jesup, the people of Florida, and the Government will certainly have pleasant auxiliaries in their new foreign recruits, enlisted to fight American battles. Osceola, Jumper, Big Foot, and Slap-Dasher, may be very bad fellows,—but if these new recruits dash about in Florida as they do on board ship, and Capt. Seiler is a specimen of their officers, the Florida people will be compelled to call in Jumper and his Indian clan to keep their white Indians under. Of all the experiments, in a small way, of this experimenting administration, this of enlisting Indians from Missouri, and the Slam-Bang loafers of all the earth, to fight Jumper and Slap-Dasher in Florida, is about the worst. It looks well—don't it?—to say the least, on paper. Germans, Poles, Swiss, Irish, Turks, and Egyptians, for aught we know,—with Sac and Fox and Pottawattamie, and Major General Jesup.

"Thou Dalhousie, thou great god of war,
Lieutenant Colonel to the Earl of Mar,"

all enlisted to go and catch Jumper!

Our Legislature.—In speaking of this body, the *Fayetteville Observer* expresses regret that the annual editorial excitement, connected with the electioneering for Lyceums, Juries and Solons, has been superseded by the late amendment of the Constitution which established Biennial sessions. We, on the other hand, rejoice that this amendment was adopted. The eternal electioneering of annual sessions corrupted many of the people, kept them agitated and idle, and occupied their minds with party feelings and prejudice, instilled by the worst of instructors,—unscrupulous partisans,—who thrust themselves into stations for which Baalam's ass if not quite so fit an occupant, would have been a far less dangerous one. He, persecuted brute, never spoke but once, and then he spoke wisely, to the purpose, and honestly. If the day should ever arrive,—and we think it is not distant—when capable and patriotic men only shall be selected as legislators by the wisdom of the people, we too will be anxious for an annual representative supervision of the affairs of the State, but while the ignoramus takes precedence of the man of experience and wisdom, as has been the case in numerous instances within the past ten years, we look upon it as one of Heaven's mercies that a legislature, in which even a few of such component parts mingle, is not permitted to meet oftener. Next year this state of things will be altered, or we are no prophets. Candidates will then, we hope, be supported on the ground of merit and qualification alone, and the man who has no other claim on the people's favour than that he *belongs* to this party or that, will be allowed to fill but a small space in public estimation.

Newbern Spectator.

Biennial Sessions of the Assembly.—The time having arrived when, according to our accustomed form of Government, we should look with interest towards Raleigh, we take up a Raleigh paper and find that there is all a dead calm there, we lay it down dissatisfied. We find a similar feeling to prevail with every man that ever took the least interest in public affairs. Many are beginning to doubt the wisdom as well as the saving of biennial sessions, and certain we are that, if the proposition were now to be submitted to the people, a large majority would say restore our old habitudes. The expense is a mere trifle. We see more and more clearly the truth of the maxim that the price of liberty is constant vigilance.—When our Assembly is convoked only at intervals of two years, we have fear that the people will become careless and indifferent to the great questions that should occupy them. We were once in favor of the alteration, but we now believe it a bad one, and care not how soon it may be changed back again.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you oblige me, and amuse your readers, by publishing the following extract of a letter from a Student at Chapel Hill to his friend in this County, which, though not intended for publication, describes so laughable an occurrence, that I venture to beg its insertion—especially, as no names are published, and the article is thereby relieved of all *personality*, which I perceive you Editors are, very properly, about to exclude from your columns.

RUSTICUS.

"Our monotous routine of duties are sometimes interrupted by incidents, amusing to some, perhaps vexatious to others. For instance: Among the many Strangers who visit us, was, the other day, a large and stately looking BLACK RAM; and, as our habit is to treat all decent looking strangers with becoming respect, we were not wanting on this occasion in our attention to the venerable looking old gentleman. He was greeted from the windows by the inmates, and followed in procession by a goodly number, while he moved with majestic mien in front of the buildings, taking a cursory view of their exteriors, &c. Justly appreciating the honor done him, and much pleased with what he had already seen, he next proceeded, (as is the custom of all strangers to do,) to visit the Libraries; perhaps, in the first place, to feast his eyes with a nearer view of some new curtains he saw from below, in the windows above; and, in the second place, to regale himself by strutting over a new carpet, he happened to see the servants dusting a short time before; and possibly, if he should have time, to take a peep at the engravings. Be this, however, as it may, he moved on up with a slow, but firm and manly tread, staircase after staircase, until he reached the floor of the third story on which the Libraries are situated. He was there met by a number of young men in the passage, who, upon due reflection, determined that the usual passing honors done Judge White, were at least on that particular occasion, due to his honor Judge *Black*, and without hesitation burst forth with deafening cheers, that would have drowned the voices of so many Stentors, and with plaudits loud and long, echoing and reechoing, verberating and reverberating along the College walls, until it reached the tender ear of a Tutor. Startled at so much noise, so out of season, and prompt to his duty, he resolved without hesitation to seek the scene of confusion, and quell the terrible tumult and uproar. Whether he is in the habit of walking with a cane, or procured one for the special occasion, I will not now undertake to say; but sure it is, he soon made his appearance at the head of the stairs with one in hand. After taking a view of the scene before him, he shrugged his shoulders, knit his brow, and placing his stick at a proper distance in front and to the right of his right toe, he proceeded in a short speech to set forth the great impropriety of such conduct. After this short reprimand to the Students, he proceeded with an air of dignity to push with his cane, poor woolly down stairs. The Ram, considering his privileges infringed, his dignity insulted, and perhaps, his skin lacerated, and smarting from the rough usage it had received from the cane, determined to stand upon his reserved rights; and not be thus unceremoniously and disgracefully turned out of doors. After giving the Tutor a withering look, he bent his head and bowed his neck, and placing himself erect on his hind feet, poising for a moment in that position, darted forward and with the quickness of thought stretched the Tutor prostrate at his feet."

"If you know any thing of the [illegible] a setting duck when driven from [illegible] or recollect the consternation of [illegible] gro fellow, when run over with [illegible] Bull, you may form some faint [illegible] of the fright, the flutter, the confusion [illegible] of the worthy Tutor. He deserved [illegible] have had the poor animal disgrace[illegible] lic expulsion, but unfortunately [illegible] tees had made no law for such [illegible] there could, therefore, be no [illegible] against him.

"The venerable Stranger, after [illegible] a reasonable time for his advan[illegible] *desired it*) to demand and take [illegible] satisfaction for his signal overth[illegible] ably retired, without further [illegible] join his bleating companions in the [illegible] low."

Correspondence of the National Intel.

NEW YORK, Dece[illegible]

We have no further news from [illegible] das to-day. The news of the resu[illegible] er Canada had not reached New Y[illegible] at the last dates. Lord Gosford [illegible] at all disposed to proceed to ext[illegible] ties; but a set of violent men in [illegible] who put the revolution in motion [illegible] absolutely thirsting for blood. [illegible] now about fifty persons in the M[illegible] on a charge of high treason. The [illegible] Courier (Loyal) recommends the [illegible] execution of the imprisoned [illegible] reasons this philanthropist, "in [illegible] ridiculous to FATTEN *fellons* [illegible] the gallows!" It is *reported* [illegible] ernor has offered a thousand [illegible] for the head of Brown or Papi[illegible] believe it.

American gold now sells in [illegible] per cent. premium; Five-Franc [illegible] Sovereigns 5 08 to 5 12½; Tre[illegible] are at par or ⅛ premium; Ingo[illegible] to ⅛ premium; United States [illegible] 121¾. One or two of our banks [illegible] bargains with their depositors, [illegible] said, resume specie payments [illegible] The Phœnix Bank is mentioned [illegible] will then resume. I do not [illegible] general resumption before May.

The packets sail to morrow. [illegible] dian news they carry out will [illegible] sensation in England, and [illegible] France.

The President's Message is [illegible] talked about here. The "Con[illegible] are not wooed back. The fact [illegible] ny must be cleared out again [illegible] before Mr. Van Buren can begin [illegible] triumphant flag in the city of [illegible] York. The Albany Argus cries [illegible] Whigs once did, but arithmetic [illegible] New York for Van Buren.

DEATH OF MR. KENT.

In the Senate, on the 6th inst., Mr. [illegible] Kentucky, rose and said—

The unavoidable absence of the [illegible] tor of the State of Maryland has de[illegible] the melancholy duty of announcing [illegible] what it already too well knows, the [illegible] of his worthy colleague. He suddenly [illegible] the 24th of last month, in the 59th [illegible] and apparently in excellent health. [illegible] career has been eminently useful, and [illegible] pursuits have been crowned with [illegible] Dr. JOSEPH KENT has served his [illegible] Maryland in the Legislature, in the [illegible] Electors of President and Vice Pres[illegible] office of Chief Magistrate, and in the [illegible] of Congress. He has discharged the [illegible] these stations with the greatest [illegible] distinguished ability, and with general [illegible] He brought into the public councils [illegible] of common sense, sterling integrity, [illegible] ment sound, practical, and discriminating [illegible] one of those true men, of whose decis[illegible] derstood the question which he was to [illegible] consider, we might be perfectly sure [illegible] He spoke directly to the point, with [illegible] at ambitious ornament, and full of in[illegible] struction, drawn by induction and fr[illegible]

Twenty six years ago, he and [illegible] House of Representatives together [illegible] long period which has since interv[illegible] tating questions have arisen to [illegible] Confederacy, each in its turn seem[illegible] it with overthrow! But the Repub[illegible] proud and erect, bearing aloft its glori[illegible] of original and added stars and stripes, [illegible] ing steadily on to its high destiny. [illegible] questions of controversy have been h[illegible] rest, and many of those who were m[illegible] sive of the fate of our country silently [illegible] grave. Should not these groundless [illegible] us with more confidence in the durab[illegible] admirable institutions? Should not o[illegible] turmoils, and our fleeting existence [illegible] with a spirit of mutual forbearance a[illegible] love?

In private life the estimable man [illegible] ly death we deplore, enjoyed the ent[illegible] fidence and attachment of his neighbors [illegible] and he was almost idolized by his fam[illegible] Plain and unostentatious in his man[illegible] portment, he was always cheerful, en[illegible] latory and encouraging. For more [illegible] of this century, I have had the hon[illegible] friendship. And I have ever found [illegible] perous and adverse fortunes, in the [illegible] the autumn of my life, a firm, faithful [illegible] failing friend.

Such a good man is a great loss to [illegible] the Senate, and to the whole coun[illegible] where, out of the circle of his own fa[illegible] loss be felt with more severity than [illegible] of this District. Untiring in his ex[illegible] ever their warm, zealous, and devot[illegible] more than one occasion have my o[illegible] sions against measures brought for[illegible] relief been effaced by the earnestne[illegible] of his persuasion. And we all recol[illegible] more than sixty days ago, we were [illegible] burst of indignant eloquence from his [illegible] vacant place, against a bill which [illegible] fraught with hardship and injustice [illegible] District. That place will again be [illegible] doubtless will be ably filled by the [illegible] State which mourns his death; but [illegible] bring to it a better heart, and a [illegible] he possessed.

It remains to us to perform the [illegible] warding our share of the honors due [illegible] ry. I propose the following resolu[illegible]

Resolved, unanimously, That the Senate, from a sincere desire of [illegible] mark of respect due to the memory of [illegible] Joseph Kent, deceased, late a member [illegible] go into mourning by wearing crape on [illegible] for thirty days.

Resolved, unanimously, That as a [illegible] mark of respect for the memory of the [illegible] seph Kent, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were so adopted, and [illegible] accordingly adjourned.

His Excellency Gov. Dudley, [illegible] nied by Messrs. Manly and Stan[illegible] Literary Board, left this City on [illegible] day last for Hyde County, for the [illegible] of personally inspecting the prog[illegible] in draining Mattamuskeet Lake, [illegible] viewing the Swamp Lands of the [illegible] generally. The Governor, we [illegible] will return *via* Wilmington, and [illegible] sequently, be absent from the City [illegible] or four weeks.—*Ral. Register.*

Blank Warrants for [illegible]

BSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

DAY EVENING, DEC. 13, 1837.

...OR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1837.

Sir: The business of the present Congress has commenced pretty e usual way. On Monday, the oth Houses formed a quorum;— dent sent in his Message on the . On Thursday, both Houses over to Monday next. We may ong and busy session, for a great on of business has taken place last few years, which Congress nable to dispose of in consequence lent party conflicts which have e in both Houses, and occupied eir time for the last five or six

hope now for a better state of The elections which have recently and particularly those of New e taught the Administration party wisdom and moderation, and it ave operated most favorably to vement of their manners. The rocity of the tiger has been chang- genderness of the sucking dove; ord for it, the late popular demon- f the opinions of the people on the course of the late and the present ations, will furnish the best gua- could desire against a recurrence nny, the proscriptions, and the of which the friends of the Con- f civil liberty have so long and omplained.

mewhat remarkable, that by the nt of the friends of the Adminis- e appointment of the Standing s has been prevented during the of the session, and will not be until next week. What secret are to be employed in conclave, anization of the committees, and oses are to be effected by them, e subject of conjecture only. he present dynasty is dispirited, wn, almost annihilated, is beyond Then let the friends of Republi- ment and good order, guard a- resist all attempts, from whatever distract and divide them, and a tiny still awaits our beloved coun-

...rille Market.—Prices are rather The highest price paid for Cot- orning is 8¾. Wheat 1 40. Flour Salt 90 to 1 25.

...erstand that the Cape Fear has ...al feet, and is still rising, and that ...ct is fair that our trade will no subject to the drawback of low

...indebted to Senator Strange and ...berry and Mr. C. Shepard, of the ...r Public Documents.

...—On Friday evening last, be- ...nd 8 o'clock, a man named Madi- ... was murdered in the streets of . He received one stab with a ...nife, supposed to have been in- ...a man named William M. Ander- ... kept one of those nuisances, a ..., where the quarrel is said to have ... which led to the fatal issue. An- ...s taken up on the same night, and ...ination before Thos. N. Cameron ...n Robinson, Esqs., was fully com- ... trial.

...equence of waiting for the Mes- ...ich did not arrive as early as we ... by sixteen hours,) our last paper ...t in time for one or two of the ... thus accounting for the failure of ... to arrive at its regular period, we ...sion to state, that we believe it to ...st time in *thirteen years*, that we ...n two hours behind our regular ...ssuing. We would be glad that ...would lead some of our *patrons* to ...on the sad want of punctuality in ...rmance of *their* part of the contract ...us. If this paragraph should meet ...f any of this species of *patrons*, let ...imitate the example we have set

...PONE! The Fayetteville Observ- ...the morning of the 7th, has the ...which was delivered on the 5th at ...The Observer was, probably, *issued* ...ening of Thursday, the 7th—but ... well done.—*Raleigh Standard.*

...tice the foregoing compliment from ...ard, for the purpose of saying, that ...ge, which was received at this of- ...½ o'clock on Thursday morning. ...d at 2½ in the afternoon, instead of ...ng, as the Standard supposes, and ...whole labor was performed by five It is a little curious, that our pa- ...taining the Message, arrived in ...within an hour or two of the earliest ...eived at that place; and that it was ...om our office at least 48 hours ...an from any other in the State. ...ense and labor which enabled us to ...ur readers with the news so much ...ce of others, is amply compensated ...e approbation it has met with on all

...Sub-Treasury Scheme.—A Mem- ...ongress, friendly to the Administra- ...ates us from Washington, under date ...th inst. that "it is confidently be- ...at what is called the Sub-Treasury ... pass at this Session." We hope ... writer's "wish is father to the ... especially if Mr. Calhoun's plan ...e currency is still adhered to as part

...—The immense amount of 244,064 ...nd 4,225 half barrels, of Flour, ...eived at New York, down the North ...ring the last month, of which 70,- ...els were received during the fourth ...the month. The quantity of flour ...at which arrived at tide water, via ...l and rail road, during the fifteen ...ing the 1st inst. was equal to 190,- ...els.

...warm weather which prevailed in ...rk up to our last dates, was regard- ... on account of the fuel saved, but as enabling the boats to bring Flour to the city. Last year the canal was closed with ice on the 25th November.

Errata.—In our last we asked indulgence for such errors as we knew must exist in the President's Message, set up as it was in great haste, and put to press without a line of the proof being read. On reading it over afterwards, we were surprised to find how very correctly the types had been set, with the exception of that portion from the latter part of the 4th to the middle of the 5th column.—In this portion there are several material errors.

In the paragraph relating to the U. S. Bank, 34 lines from the bottom of the 4th column, the words in *italic* in the following sentence were omitted:—

"It is well understood that the trustee has not redeemed and cancelled the outstanding notes of the bank, but has reissued, and is actually reissuing, since the 3d of March, 1836, *the notes which have been received by it to a vast amount. According* to its own official statement, so late as the first of October last, nineteen months after the banking privileges given by the charter had expired, it had under its control uncancelled notes of the late Bank of the United States to the amount of $27,561,866, of which, $6,175,861 were in actual circulation, $1,468,627 at State bank agencies, $3,200,390 *in transitu;* thus showing that upwards of ten millions and a half of the notes of the old bank were then still kept outstanding."

Two lines from the bottom of the same column, the words in *italic* in the following sentence were also omitted:—

"The transactions connected with the employment of the bills of the old bank are of vast extent; *and should they result unfortunately, the interests of individuals may be deeply* compromised."

In the 7th line of the 5th column the word "inconsistent" should be "consistent." In the 25th line the word "appearance" should be "experience." In the 36th line, the word "remains" was omitted after the word "lands." In the 50th line, the words in *italics* were omitted in the following sentence:—

"On the contrary, it is generally conceded, that whilst the mode of disposition adopted by the Government, should always be a prudent one, yet its leading object ought to be the *early settlement and cultivation of the lands sold; and that it should discountenance*, if it cannot prevent, the accumulation of large tracts in the same hands, which must necessarily retard the growth of the new States, or entail upon them a dependent tenantry, and its attendant evils."

In the 83d line, same column, the like omission was made in the following sentence:—

"These provisions, with occasional enactments in behalf of special interests deemed entitled to the favor of the Government, have, in their execution, produced results *as beneficial upon the whole as could reasonably be expected in a matter so vast, so* complicated, and so exciting."

The Message.—We had no time, before printing the Message last week, even to read it, much less to offer any comments on it. When we did read it, however, we could not but concur in the general opinion we have heard expressed, that it is the most uninteresting document of the kind that has been presented to Congress for many years. It is remarkable for a contemptible effort to explain away the causes of the defeat of the Administration in the recent elections; for an even more contemptible and undignified attack on the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank; for a very mild, negative sort of recommendation of the Sub-Treasury scheme; for its War tone as regards Mexico; for the absence of all but a mere incidental mention of the Florida War, and a total omission of any mention of Texas; and for its adoption of Mr. Benton's scheme for the graduation of the public lands.

The National Intelligencer makes the following comments on the Message:—

"It is impossible, in running the eye over this Message, to exclude the thought of how literal an execution it is, throughout, of that pledge on the part of the President, to which the country is already indebted for its late disasters and its present embarrassments; that pledge to "follow in the footsteps" of his predecessor, to whom, indeed, the President refers in express terms, almost in the same breath in which he returns thanks to the Creator of all things. Our Foreign Relations, he begins the second paragraph of his message by saying, are not changed since the last Message of *his predecessor:* besides several other such allusions, the most imposing of our claims upon foreign Powers, the President says, were "disposed of" by *his predecessor;* adding that no ordinary credit is thereby reflected on *his successful Administration* by the consideration, "that this great object was accomplished without compromising on any occasion either the honor or the peace of the country." In all possible cases, the glory is to HIM, almost as though he, instead of the *Almighty*, had been "the Giver of all good." When we behold these marks of a reverential awe in the presence of a human idol, we are reminded of the superstitious Persian whom the traveller Francklin tells of, who, when his companion in a fit of devotion exclaimed, "Oh, God! oh Ali!" interrupted him by crying out, "No, no! Ali first, God second!" The President does not, it is true, go the whole length of this adulation, but he hardly stops short of it. Much of this, we admit, may be pardoned, in consideration of the President's real causes of gratitude to his predecessor. But we cannot consent, without entering our solemn protest against it, that from so high a station it shall be announced to the world that no ordinary credit is due to the Administration of General JACKSON —the rest of the Government being cast into the shadow of utter darkness and insignificance by the refulgence of the halo which is made to beam around *his* head—that he did not compromise on any occasion, in our intercourse with foreign Powers, the honor or the peace of the nation. We say nothing of the *honor* of the nation:—we should be sorry to be able to satisfy our readers that the honor of the nation had been compromised during any part of the late Administration: but, when the late President is lauded for not having compromitted *the peace* of the nation, it is in the face of the notorious fact that if he had not been restrained, if he had not almost literally had his hand tied by the co-ordinate branches of the Government, the United States would have been at this moment not only engaged in A FOREIGN WAR, but in *two* of them; the one of which would have been, in our opinion, cruel and unnecessary, and the other wilful, wanton, and reckless.

It is not without emotions which we will not suppress, that we find that the project of this last war is revived in the Message before us; and that, not content with the fame which our arms have won in the war raging within our borders, the Administration proposes a resort to the powers of Congress to effect, by an appeal to arms, the settlement of a few claims of our citizens, some of them of very doubtful right, and the whole of no great significance, against the Government and People of MEXICO!

If the recommendation contained in this part of the Message be not a mere fetch—a tub to the whale—to divert an exasperated People from the real grievances under which they are suffering from mal-administration at home; if, in short, it means what the language of the Message expresses, then have the People of the United States, with a bankrupt Treasury and a depreciated currency, a fearful prospect before them. A bare majority in Congress can make war, though one vote short of two-thirds of both Houses could not make peace without the approbation of the Executive; and, if we shall be saved from the shame of a foolish war, and the crime of a needless one, we shall again be indebted to Congress for protecting us from this Mexican war, which, for our misfortune, it appears, the late President of the United States has left as a legacy to his successor.

We have not seen the papers upon which this renewed recommendation of ulterior measures against Mexico is professedly founded. We shall read them, however, as soon as they are printed, and shall not fail to make the readers fully acquainted with their character and consequence.

We have not time to-day to extend our remarks to other topics of the Message, which, however, are not unworthy of further notice.

On the whole, the Message appears to us to present the varying hues which it might be supposed to have received from the few confidential friends of the Executive who were earliest in their arrival at the seat of Government, and spreads nets for popularity in almost every direction. It offers a boon to every section of the Union where it promises to be *available*. To the South, Texas; to the West, the Public Lands; to the North—the recusant North—nothing. With the seekers after the public domain the Message will find especial favor. Twenty-five cents an acre, and then nothing!—Free gratis!—Help yourselves! It will be the jubilee of the squatters. But will the People at large—the great public of this great country—be deceived by the sugared plausibilities of this Message?

We shall see.

Banks.—We would invite the particular attention of such of our Jackson readers as have been disposed to run a tilt against all Banks, as monopolies, monsters, &c., to the following extract from Mr. Van Buren's Message, which undoubtedly asserts the true doctrine in regard to the right of the States to manage their matters of this kind in their own way, without the slightest interference of the general government:—

"The discontinuance of the use of State banks for fiscal purposes ought not to be regarded as a measure of hostility toward those institutions. Banks, properly established and conducted, are highly useful to the business of the country, and will doubtless continue to exist in the States, so long as they conform to their laws, and are found to be safe and beneficial. How they should be created, what privileges they should enjoy, under what responsibility they should act, and to what restrictions they should be subject, are questions which, as I observed on a previous occasion, belong to the States to decide. Upon their rights, or the exercise of them, the General Government can have no motive to encroach. Its duty toward them is well performed, when it refrains from legislating for their special benefit, because such legislation would violate the spirit of the Constitution, and be unjust to other interests; when it takes no steps to impair their usefulness, but so manages its own affairs as to make it the interest of those institutions to strengthen and improve their condition for the security and welfare of the community at large. They have no right to insist on a connection with the Federal Government, nor on the use of the public money for their own benefit."

How Mr. Van Buren could reconcile it to consistency, after penning the above, to make an attack on the Pennsylvania Bank, which is as much a State Bank as either of the Banks of North Carolina, is wonderful. What has Congress to do with that Bank? It has no interest in it, and can have no possible right to attempt to exercise control over it. The government cannot by any possible contingency, be made responsible for its acts, and no one is so ignorant as to suppose that in taking the notes of that Bank, the government is in any way bound for their redemption. The President does not complain that the Bank is likely to refuse, or be unable, to pay the debt due the government for its final settlement; for that would be too ridiculous. Yet that is the only consideration which could justify his allusion to that Bank,—unless, indeed, a fit of justice had come over him, and he had complimented it for its noble performance of its obligations, in paying half a million in specie to the government, at a time when all the Banks in the country had suspended, and when the specie was so peculiarly acceptable to the administration. Such a notice would have been as honorable to the Chief Magistrate, as that which he really takes is disgraceful.

The following amusing comment on the Message is from the Raleigh Standard, where it is paraded in *Italics*, with a flaming caption. It is as beautiful a specimen of the *heroics* as we have seen for many a day:—

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

Our Glorious President.—Read his message, hear what he says of the Bank, the sub-treasury, &c., and behold the eloquent and unflinching champion of the people's rights, firm and undismayed amidst the uproar and threats of a powerful party, elate with the hope of success. If he falls in the triumph of his enemies, or if he is sustained by the voice of the people, he will alike rise in glory, and be hailed throughout the world and by posterity, as the incorruptible patriot, the Defender of the Democratic Faith, the zealous and fervent pleader for his country's liberty and the rights of man.

Canada.—We are sorry to find the Northern papers teeming with articles calculated to excite and keep alive the existing disturbances in Canada. The people have even gone so far as to hold public meetings, as in Buffalo for instance, to pass resolutions of encouragement to those who have taken up arms against their government. Handbills were even posted about the cities, calling for volunteers for the Canadian service. We hope the government will interfere promptly, and put a stop to these movements. It is certain that Great Britain will look upon them with indignation, and it is probable will resent them. The case was very different with regard to Texas and Mexico. The obligation upon the government to prevent aid to the revolutionists, was certainly as strong in the one case as in the other. But there was much more reason for sympathising with the Texans than with the Canadians, and it was more difficult to restrain the expression of public feeling, and the marching of forces than it is in the case of Canada. We had hoped ere this to hear of strong measures being adopted by government to preserve our neutrality.

It appears that in the battle which took place at St. Charles, in Canada, the patriots were defeated, with the loss of 2 or 300 men, whilst the regular forces suffered but little loss. The patriot army afterwards rallied, and with large accessions to their force, compelled the regulars to retreat towards Montreal.

We have received the December Number of the Southern Literary Messenger, published at Richmond, Va. by Thomas W. White, at $5 per annum.

CONGRESS.—On Monday, in the Senate, the Vice President [illegible] Chair, and thirty-six Senators [illegible] their names, among them Messrs. [illegible] and Brown, both the Senators from this State. No business was done, except to appoint Messrs. Wright and Knight a committee to inform the President of the organization of Congress.

In the House, 160 members appeared in their seats, among whom were Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Montgomery, A. H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Stanly and Williams, from this State. Mr. Hawkins took his seat on Tuesday, Mr. McKay on Wednesday, and Mr. Rencher on Thursday. Messrs. Sawyer, Bynum and Conner absent.

Messrs. Muhlenberg, Whittlesey of Ohio and Grantland, were appointed to join the Senate's Committee to wait on the President.

Mr. Underwood offered the following resolution, which, under the rules, lies one day upon the table:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before Congress copies of all orders and instructions given to the commander-in chief of the forces in Florida, authorizing him to raise troops or to call into service any portion of the militia, or to accept the services of volunteers for the purpose of suppressing Indian hostilities; and that said Secretary report what measures, if any, have been adopted to enlist or procure the services of other Indian warriors to fight against the Seminoles; the number of Indians so enlisted or taken into the service of the United States, the tribes to which they respectively belong, the length of time they have been engaged to serve, and the amount of pay promised them; and that the said Secretary also report the number of troops, of all classes, engaged and called into service for the purpose of prosecuting the war in Florida at the present time."

On Tuesday, in the Senate, after the President's Message had been read, and 5,000 copies of the Message, and 1,500 copies of the Message and accompanying documents, ordered to be printed—the Senate adjourned.

In the House nothing was done, but to receive and read the Message, and to order 5,000 copies of the Message alone, and 15,000 copies of the Message and documents to be printed.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Grundy introduced a bill for the greater security of the lives of persons on board vessels impelled wholly or in part by steam.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the Standing Committees were directed to be appointed by the chair. No business done.

In the House of Representatives, resolutions of inquiry into the Exploring Expedition and the Florida war were adopted. A chaplain was ordered to be appointed. Mr. Whittlesey's motion for appointing the Standing Committees forthwith was postponed.

On Thursday in the Senate the following committees were announced from the VICE PRESIDENT as having been appointed by him in pursuance of the vote of yesterday:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Buchanan, Tallmadge, Clay, Rives, and King, of Alabama.

On Finance.—Messrs Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton, and Hubbard.

On Commerce.—Messrs. King, of Ala., Davis, Brown, Ruggles, and Norvell.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Sevier, Tipton, Linn, and Swift.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Niles, Buchanan, Preston, Strange, and Pierce.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay, of Alabama, Allen, and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Bayard, Mouton, and Lyon.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robinson, Grundy, Knight, Brown, and Niles.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, Tipton, Crittenden, Spence, and Young.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Brown, White, Crittenden, Norvell, and Smith, of Conn.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Grundy, Morris, Wall, Clayton, and Strange.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs Rives, Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert, and Williams.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Spence, Smith, of Conn, Linn, McKean, and Black.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Tipton, Wall, and Allen.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Wall, Swift, Clay, of Alabama, Mouton, and Smith, of Indiana.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Davis, Ruggles, Strange, Prentiss, and Robinson.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Tipton, McKean, Nicholas, Young, and Lyon.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Morris, Prentiss, Pierce, Roane, and Williams.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Roane, Williams, Nicholas, Spence, and Bayard.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, Smith, of Indiana, and Norvell.

To audit and control Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. McKean, Fulton, and Black.

Select Committee on Steamboats.—Messrs. Wall, Grundy, Clayton, Benton, Calhoun, Webster, and Walker.

After some other minor business, the various subjects discussed in the President's Message, were referred to the appropriate Committees.

In the House, nothing of any importance was done; and both houses adjourned from Thursday to Monday.

Washington Correspondence of the New York American.

It is said that among the earlier measures of Congress will be that of an additional appropriation for the Exploring Expedition. Many learned Whigs, however, have their doubts on the subject. They are of opinion that the "conservatives" and other political curiosities recently discovered on Manhattan Island, will furnish sufficient employment at home for the "Scientific Corps" for a long time to come. Besides, it is hinted that the President himself, ere long, will have discovered a northwest passage to Kinderhook from this city. Hence the money cannot well be spared.

Mr. Wise is in high spirits. Rumor says that he has already prepared some capital hand grenades to throw into the magazines of corruption. The explosion will be terrific. The splinters are expected to fly in all directions, to the great peril of some of those high in command. I will forward you a list of the killed and wounded in due time.—Wise will prove a real political Oceola; at bush fighting he has no superior.

Meanwhile the Administration are not idle. They have made the best arrangements in their power. Cambreleng has been appointed leader of the Forlorn Hope. He will fight desperately, as he is now nearly recovered from the wound he received "on the hip." But the result cannot be doubtful. They have sown the whirlwind, and they must reap the storm.

The President's Message does not seem to please the Conservatives very much, if we may judge from the tone of their organ, the Madisonian.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Treasury Report.—The Secretary of the Treasury's Report on the [illegible] of the Finances [illegible] Wednesday's mail. It is a long and [illegible] We shall take early [illegible] of its contents. The Secretary thinks that "it is very questionable whether the receipts in 1838 will exceed the expenditures so as to produce any surplus, which can be deposited with the States on the 1st of January, 1839, as required by the existing laws."—The Secretary does not think the Government can afford any material aid to the Banks in their efforts to resume specie payments. He again advocates the sub-Treasury scheme, and makes various suggestions as to the safe keeping and distribution of the public money.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Mississippi.—There is now no doubt of the election of Prentiss and Word, the Whig candidates for Congress. The contempt of the public will, manifested by Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne, is illustrated by the facts, that the Governor of that State, in his proclamation during the summer, expressly called on the people to select "two representatives to Congress to fill the vacancy, until superceded by the members to be elected at the next regular election on the first Monday and day following in November next." And that the return of the Secretary of State was made under the same impression. He says:

"I have summed up the whole number of votes returned into my office for representatives to the called session of Congress, from this State:"—and his certificate finishes with—"I do therefore declare that John F. H. Claiborne and S. J. Gholson have received the greatest number of votes, and are duly and legally elected representatives to the called session of Congress, from the State of Mississippi."

Yet, in spite of these facts, the pretended Democrats! appeal to and are sustained by Congress, in holding on to their seats against the express understanding of the people themselves.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

For want of funds, it is stated that the Collector of New York was unable to pay his officers their monthly salaries on the first inst.

The *New York American*, speaking of the bloodshed and cruel war in CANADA, says: "The theatre of those hostilities is on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, and embraces the territory between that river and the river Sorel, or Richelieu, or Chambly—for by all these names it is known—which forms the outlet of Lake Champlain, and after running nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence at a distance of some thirty-six miles, and gradually converging towards it, finally discharges itself into that river.

"We cannot think there has been any deep root to this revolt, for there has been no such intolerable oppression of the Canadians as either to justify civil war, or render it enduring under disaster."

A friend tells a good story of a fellow in North Carolina. Having been put in jail for marrying 13 wives, he made his escape and was seen three or four days afterwards by a gentleman, who recognized him. The gentleman anxious to secure the reward for his apprehension, invited him into his house to dinner and then slyly slipped out in pursuit of a constable; but great was his horror on his return, to find that the culprit had *absconded with his wife!—Louis. Jour.*

Communication.

At a Battalion Court Martial, composed of the officers of the 14th Brigade North Carolina Cavalry, holden at Wadesborough on the 2d day of December, 1837, on motion of Col. Waddill the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It having been the will of the all-wise Governor of the universe to remove from amongst us our much esteemed fellow-soldier and brother officer, Cornet Asa Falkner, of the Anson Dragoons, be it therefore

Resolved, unanimously, That the officers of the 14th Brigade North Carolina Cavalry wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as a token of respect for the memory of our much esteemed brother, Cornet Falkner.

Resolved further, That the above proceedings be entered on the records of this Court, and that they be sent to the Observer for publication.

C. G. WATKINS, *Judge Advocate.*

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Hillsborough, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Robert Burwell, Dr. WILLIAM CAMERON, to Miss EMMA MOORE, daughter of the late Col. Alfred Moore.

In Cabarrus county, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. John Robinson, D. D., EDWIN JONES IRWIN, Esq., of Burke county, to Miss ANN E. PHIFER, daughter of the late Col. George Phifer, of Cabarrus county.

In Burke county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev A. L. Watts, JOHN G. BYNUM, Esq., of Rutherfordton, to Miss MARY McDOWELL, daughter of Col. Charles McDowell, of Burke county.

DIED,

On the 23d ult., at Montgomery, Alabama, the Hon. WILLIAM D. PICKETT, a native of Anson County, N. C., and at the time of his death Judge of the 8th Judicial District of Alabama.

Judge Pickett received his collegiate and professional education in his native State; and afterwards, though under the discouragements of delicate health, successfully prosecuted the duties of his arduous profession in that of his adoption.

Elevated there at an early age to an important and responsible judicial station, he discharged its functions with honor and continually increasing usefulness until—much regretted by his fellow citizens—he was cut off in the meridian of his days from the community of which he was an esteemed and honored member.

But far greater than the public regret is the deep sorrow of those to whom this gentleman was intimately known in private life, who respected his virtuous and honorable character, admired his frank and generous bearing, and loved those fine traits and kindly dispositions which characterized him. In *their* minds the remembrance of him is indeed mingled with sorrow and with affection.

Judge Pickett possessed in an eminent degree those qualities which impart a charm to social life. He was imbued with that rare quality—the high-toned honor of a gentleman, utterly revolting at the meannesses which are too often connected with wealth and station. He was generous and hospitable—his deserted mansion now affording a forcible contrast to those happier days in which the stranger received within its walls the cordial welcome and grateful attentions of an intelligent family. As a friend he was disinterested and sincere; and his cultivated mind and unaffected manners gave a peculiar zest to his companionship. His friends deeply sympathize with his family and will long cherish his memory.—[*Communicated.*

Departed this life on Sunday evening, the 10th instant, in Lower Fayetteville, BENJAMIN EXCELL, Esq. for many years a resident and Magistrate in the State of Mississippi, remarkable in his office for firmness and integrity. He returned here about two years ago, and has for that time been tried in the furnace of affliction, which terminated in great peace. We humbly trust he fell not conquered by death but a conqueror through faith in the blood of atonement.—[Com.

In Lincoln County, PEREGRINE ROBERTS, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 34 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 13th, boat Messenger and Diligence, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, Benbow & Co. F. Lain, Hart & Fuller, H. Leete, G. B. Atkins, J. G. Cook, Johnson & Martin, J. Huske & Son, T. C. Blake, Thos. Latterloh, H. L. Myrover, J. B. Marsh, C. J. Orrell, G. Deming, E. J. Hale, W. Bell, J. McRae, A. W. Steel, Jas. Baker, and Curtis & Myrover, of this place, and for J. Stanley, J. C. Lash, J. C. Palmer, J. & W. Murphy, J. Worth, J. Gibson, J. C. Hunt, C. Brower, W. Kelly, and J. Newlin, of the interior.

Boat Post Boy, is expected to arrive to-morrow, with Goods for G. Deming, E. J. Lilly, E. L. Winslow, Hart & Fuller, J. B. Marsh, Hall & Johnson, L. Mallett, Willkings & Baldee, G. B. Atkins, H. L. Myrover, A. W. Steel, Taylor & Jessup, H. Leete, C. P. Mallett, C. A. McMillan, P. Pearce, W. S. Latta, J. Martine, C. T. Haigh, J. W. Baker, G. W. Rayland, G. McNeill, and H. P. Peck, of this place, and for J. & W. Murphy, Wheeler & Burns, Cowles & Wilcox, M. Wilcox, J. Hampton, C. Poindexter, N. Horton & Co. H. Ledford, D. Reindhart, S. Luckin & Co. Ford & Ellis, and T. L. Cowan, of the interior.

DEPARTED, on Monday evening last, Sandford & Co's boat Pink, with a full load of Cotton, Tobacco, and Flour, for Yarbrough & Ray, Curtis & Myrover, J. Huske & Son, Hart & Fuller, P. I. Tillinghast, and Owners.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DECEMBER 13.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	50
Ditto, apple,	70 a 73	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 8¾	Salt,	80 a $1 25
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$4
Corn,	65	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8½	Wheat, new	$1 40
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

CHECKS AT SIGHT,
On NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA, and
BALTIMORE,
For sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
December 11. 71-2w.

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Bulwer's last Novel; The Token for 1838; the Hawk Chief; Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Arethusa; Pick Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches, new series; Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments, by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair; Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of Tremaine; The Wife at Home; Young Lady Abroad; Young Wife's Book; Grund's America; American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; Book of American Constitutions, containing the New Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.
Received by
E. J. HALE.
December 12, 1837.

Worthy Attention.

ANY LADY or trusty free person of Colour, desirous of returning or going to England by the first opportunity, and willing to undertake the sole care of a female child, between five and six years of age, shall have her passage, and further reasonable expenses paid, until the delivery of the child at her place of destination in England.

All stores, (other than those usually comprised in ship stores,) shall be liberally provided, for the use of both.

☞ Early application must be made at the British Vice Consular Office in Wilmington.
November 24th, 1837.

Mackerel.

JUST received, No. 1 and No. 3 Mackerel, of 1837 inspection. For sale by
H. LEETE.
December 11, 1837.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE SPRING SESSION will commence on the 15th of January.

English Department conducted by Mr. W. C. Sutton, under the general supervision of the Principal.

French taught to such as desire it, by a native of France, at $3 a month.

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*
December 7. 71-3t.

To Journeymen Shoe Makers.

TWO GOOD WORKMEN at the Boot and Shoe Making Business will find constant employ by applying to
D. JOHNSON.
Cheraw, S. C. Dec. 6, 1837. 71-3t.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Beggs, deceased, at December Term, of Cumberland County Court, 1837, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

H. MAC LAURIN, } *Executors.*
DAVID TORRANCE, }
December 11, 1837. 71-3t.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold by me, on Thursday, the 4th of January, 1838, at the Court House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, a likely young NEGRO MAN, aged about 18 years, named Daniel, he is sold for the purpose of a division. Note with approved security will be required.

JONATHAN EVANS, Adm'r,
of John Marsbe, deceased.
December 12. 71tf.

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1837.

D. Lewis, vs. Trophil Siniskie } ATTACHMENT, *Levied on House, Furniture &c.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Trophil Siniskie is not an inhabitant of this State, it is *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, for the said T. Siniskie to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and plead answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned, and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk, of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of November, 1837.

From the Minutes.

[71.] DAVID LEWIS, Clk.

EQUITY BLANKS.
Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighbourhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52t

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

340 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 340 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

500 Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for the apprehension of a negro man named JACOB, with proof sufficient to convict the white man who took him off; or One Hundred Dollars for the negro alone, confined in any Jail so that I get him.

JACOB was purchased by Col. Wilson Nesbit, for the Nesbit Iron Company, of one — Edwards, who purchased him of John Brown, of Sampson County, N. C. He is rather yellow complected, 27 years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches high, & weighs about 170 pounds. He has lost some of his foreteeth, has a scar on one of his thumbs, and another on his forehead or side of his face.

The above Boy may not have been purchased from Brown, as I doubt whether my information is correct.

E. W HARRISON, Agent.

Draytonsville, S. C., July 17, 1837. 57-5t.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office on the North side of Person street, near Liberty Point, where "FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY MOULD CANDLES" may be had by wholesale and retail.

☞ The highest market price given for Tallow.

DUNCAN SMITH.

October 24, 1837. 64 2m.

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Rev. R. W. BAILEY—*Principal.*

Miss HOOLE—*Teacher in English, Geography and Mathematics.*

Miss BAILEY—*Teacher in Music, French and Latin.*

Miss McINTYRE—*Teacher in Drawing and Painting.*

The Seminary is now opened on the plan of a BOARDING SCHOOL, in the large and commodious Brick Building, near the foot of Hay Mount, formerly used for the Planters' Hotel. Besides the constant presence and influence of all the Teachers, the young ladies have the maternal advice of Mrs. POTTER, who has consented to take the supervision of the family. Boarding Scholars are, therefore, subjected to rules, which extend to their whole deportment.

Parents, who prefer it, can find convenient boarding in respectable families in the vicinity of the Seminary, at different and very moderate prices.

The Academic year commences on the 16th of October, and is divided into two Sessions of 20 weeks each.

The *First Session*, therefore, commences on the 16th of October and ends on the 4th of March.—The *Second Session* commences on the 5th of March and ends on the 23d of July.

The Scholar will be charged from the time she enters to the end of the Session, unless when she enters by agreement for half a Session.

No deduction will be made for absence after entrance.

TERMS

FIRST CLASS.—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, Elementary Geography and Elementary Grammar, previous to Parsing and Analysis, - - $8 per Session.

SECOND CLASS.—Arithmetic, English and Latin Language, Comprehensive Geography, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Geometry. Algebra, Botany, Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. $16 per Session.

Music on Piano, -	20	"
Use of Piano for practice,	3	"
French Language, -	8	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"
Contingent Expenses,	50	cents.

The Young Ladies are admitted to Mr. Colton's Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and the Natural Sciences for a small charge to defray the expense of materials for experiments, say $1

Board in the Boarding House, $50

Each Session payable in advance.

Refer to Rev. S. COLTON, " C. McIVER, Hon. H. POTTER, Messrs. D. ANDERSON, G. McNEILL, H. LEETE, } *Committee.*

November 8, 1837. 66tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANAC,

TURNER & HUGHES'S

North Carolina ALMANAC,

AND THE CROCKETT ALMANAC,

FOR 1838,

For sale by E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE

And Trust Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

REMOVAL,

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

A MARKET Wanted.

[illegible] The services will commence on the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board,

RO. STRANGE, Pres't.

November 25, 1837. 69tf.

Bank Stock for sale.

20 SHARES of the (old) Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, for sale. Those wishing to purchase, will address

JOSEPH BONNER.

Bath, N. C., November 23, 1837. 69-3t.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, *Military & Fancy Goods.*

THE SUBSCRIBER desires through this medium, to tender his acknowledgments of gratitude to his friends and the citizens generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes, by a continuation of that assiduity which has and will ever be the leading principle, to merit a continuation of their favors. He is pleased to inform, that he has just received and is now opening one of the most SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS in his line that has perhaps ever been offered to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity,—among which may be enumerated in part—

GOLD and SILVER Patent Lever, Lepine, Horizontal Cylinder, and plain English, Swiss and French

WATCHES,

Gold Guard and Fob CHAINS,
Silver do do do,
Gold and Silver SPECTACLES,
Do do THIMBLES,
Do do PENCIL CASES,
Do do Plated and Steel KEYS,
Do EAR RINGS, BREAST PINS, FINGER RINGS, MEDALLIONS, SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS, and in connection therewith, a handsome assortment of

SILVER WARE,

Embracing Table, Tea, Desert, Salt, Mustard and Cream Spoons, Cups, Ladles, Butter and Fruit Knives; to which may be added an assortment of

PLATED WARE,

Among which are Swivel Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Tea Spoons;

BRITANNIA WARE,

Such as Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Do. Candlesticks and Fenders;

Every article in the MILITARY LINE, such as Swords, Epaulletts, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c &c.;

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Wostenholm's and Rodgers's Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pocket Pistols, Hair, Cloth and Tooth Brushes, Sportsman's Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Accordians, Music Boxes, Flutes, Flageolets, Violins, Fifes, Perfumery, R. Hemmings & Son's Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Coral Beads, of different sizes; with almost every article in the above line, which he most respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1837. §63-tf§

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,

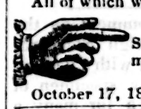
MARKET SQUARE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for Cash.



GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.

PELEG PEARCE.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from Grayson C'ty, Virginia, 5000 lbs. prime BUTTER, put up by the Messrs. Hales, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, October 30, 1837. 65 tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the Firm of *Leete & Cook*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm, will present them to Harvey Leete, for payment; and all those indebted to said Firm, are requested to make immediate payment to him, he being duly authorized to settle all the affairs of said Concern.

HARVEY LEETE,
WILLIAM C. COOK.

October 25th, 1837.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 66tf

For Sale,

ON a very extended credit, 587 acres of LAND, on the Eastern side of the Cape Fear River, about three miles above the "Clarendon Bridge," with such portion of the STOCK, CROP, and FARMING UTENSILS as may be designated by the vendue. For terms, apply to Mr E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

JOHN D. TOOMER.

Pittsborough, Nov. 1, 1837. 66tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES

do.
Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store, corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, formerly occupied by Henry Horn, where he has on hand and is receiving, a good supply of

GROCERIES,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

His Stock consists in part of the following:—

20 Hhds. and bbls. Porto Rico & N. O. Sugars,
100 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 bags Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Nails, assorted,
30 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1 case superior Saddles,
10 dozen Collars and Bridles,
50 sides Sole Leather,
1 dozen Bear Skins, (dressed,)

Bagging, Rope, Seine and Baling Twine, Axes, Salt, &c. &c.; together with other articles usually required in a Bartering Business.

☞ Particular attention given to receiving and forwarding Goods; Storage, Sale, and Shipment of Cotton, and other Produce, as the owner may direct. Liberal advances made on consignments.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1837. 68tf

Thorough-bred Colts, &c.

THOSE who wish to raise fine Horses, may get Bargains in Three Thorough-bred blooded Fillies, one Horse Colt, and several fine Mules. Apply to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, or to

CHARLES LUTTERLOH.

Chatham County, Nov. 21, 1837. 68tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the Bank of Cape Fear for the reissue of a Receipt for Three Hundred Dollars, being for the second, third and fourth instalments on five Shares of the Stock of said Bank, subscribed by Leuco Mitchell, the original Receipt having been lost or mislaid.

L. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, Nov. 14, 1837. 67-3m.

☞ The Editor of the Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above three months and forward his bill to this office for payment.

Teachers Wanted,

IN the Male and Female Departments of Marlboro' Academy the ensuing year. The location of this Institution is in the village of Bennettsville, already favorably known to the public as a healthy and desirable situation in every respect. The scholastic year will embrace eleven months,—perhaps less, and be conveniently divided; the salaries will be liberal, and determined by merit.

Applicants for either Department must furnish ample testimonials of character and competency.

Proposals will be received and any information promptly given, if required, until the 15th December next, at which time the election will be held.

M. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

Bennettsville, S. C., Nov 12, 1837. 67t15D.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Commission & For[warding] Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having [re]moved in Wilmington for the purpose of [at]tending to the above business, respectfully [of]fers his services to the public. Goods entrusted to his care will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch, and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. C. [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Newt. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Hemans' Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by the author of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Forest Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Melodies; Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Geology; Gray's Operative Chemist; Sudden Death; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Baxter's Call; Boy's Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Family Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Universal Gazetteer; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Modern Songster; Doane's Magrier's Manual, &c. &c. Just received by

March 14, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of HAIGH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL HAIGH.

Fayetteville, January 27.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant BAROUCHE, Harness, brass mounted, original cost $[illegible], to be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

June 20, 1837.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, each envelope containing directions. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN.

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st of next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

July 22, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive orders for all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and House Bells, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES [illegible]

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells received in exchange.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Pittsburgh, would here inform those wanting them that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the Stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Vegetable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JAMES DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES C. DOBBIN.

June 13, 1837.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the Yard and Garden. Apply to

JOHN [illegible]

May 17, 1837.

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in oil, pure, part common.

6 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct.

J. HUSKE.

August 15, 1837.

100 pieces heavy Cotton [illegible]

For sale by JOHN [illegible]

July 22.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 bhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. [illegible]

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837.